

# DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF CRACK GROWTH DATABASES FOR USE IN DAMAGE TOLERANCE APPROACH

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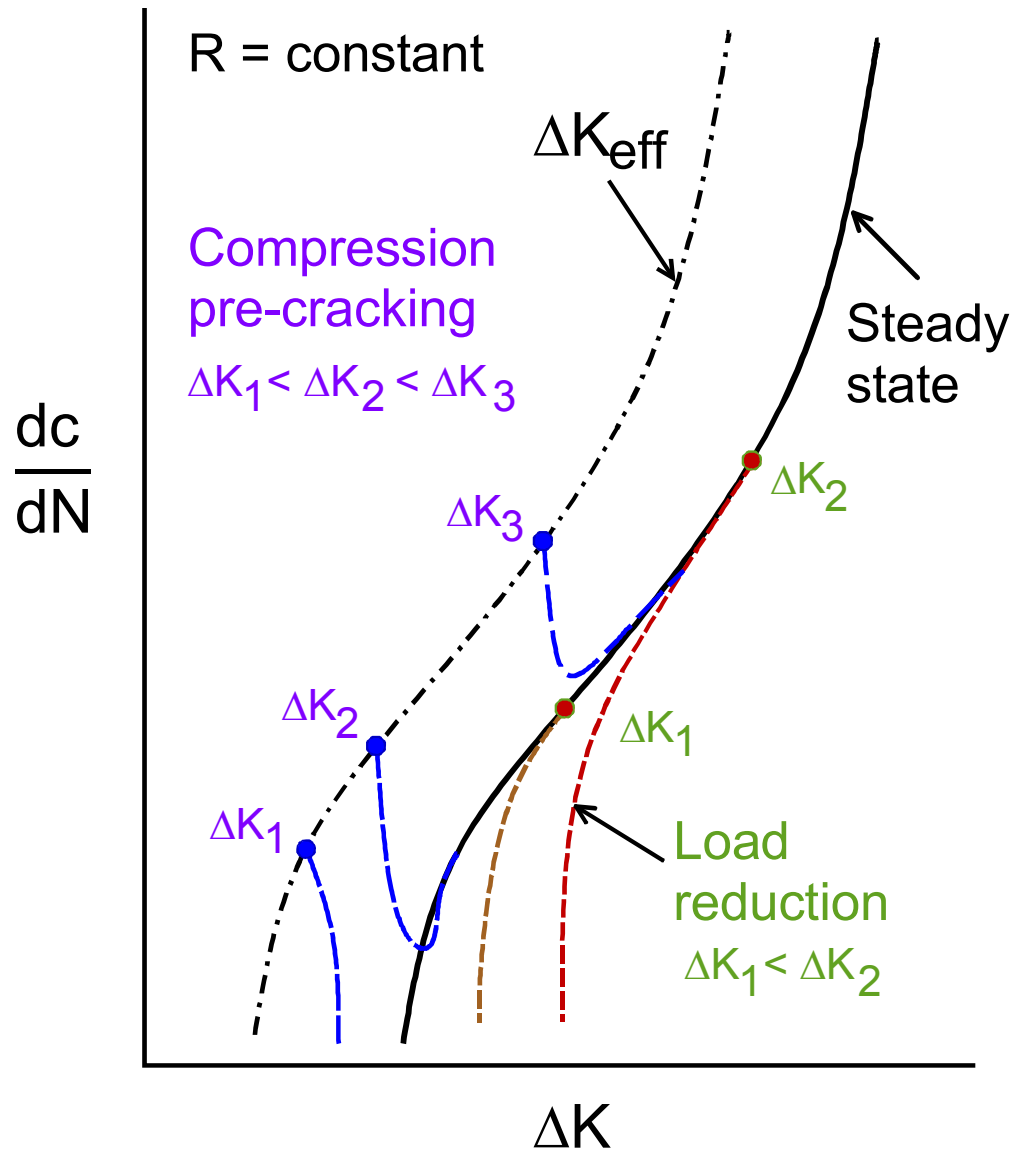
**Rotorcraft Damage Tolerance, Health and Usage  
Monitoring Systems Research Review Meeting**  
**NASA Ames Research Center**  
**7 December 2004**



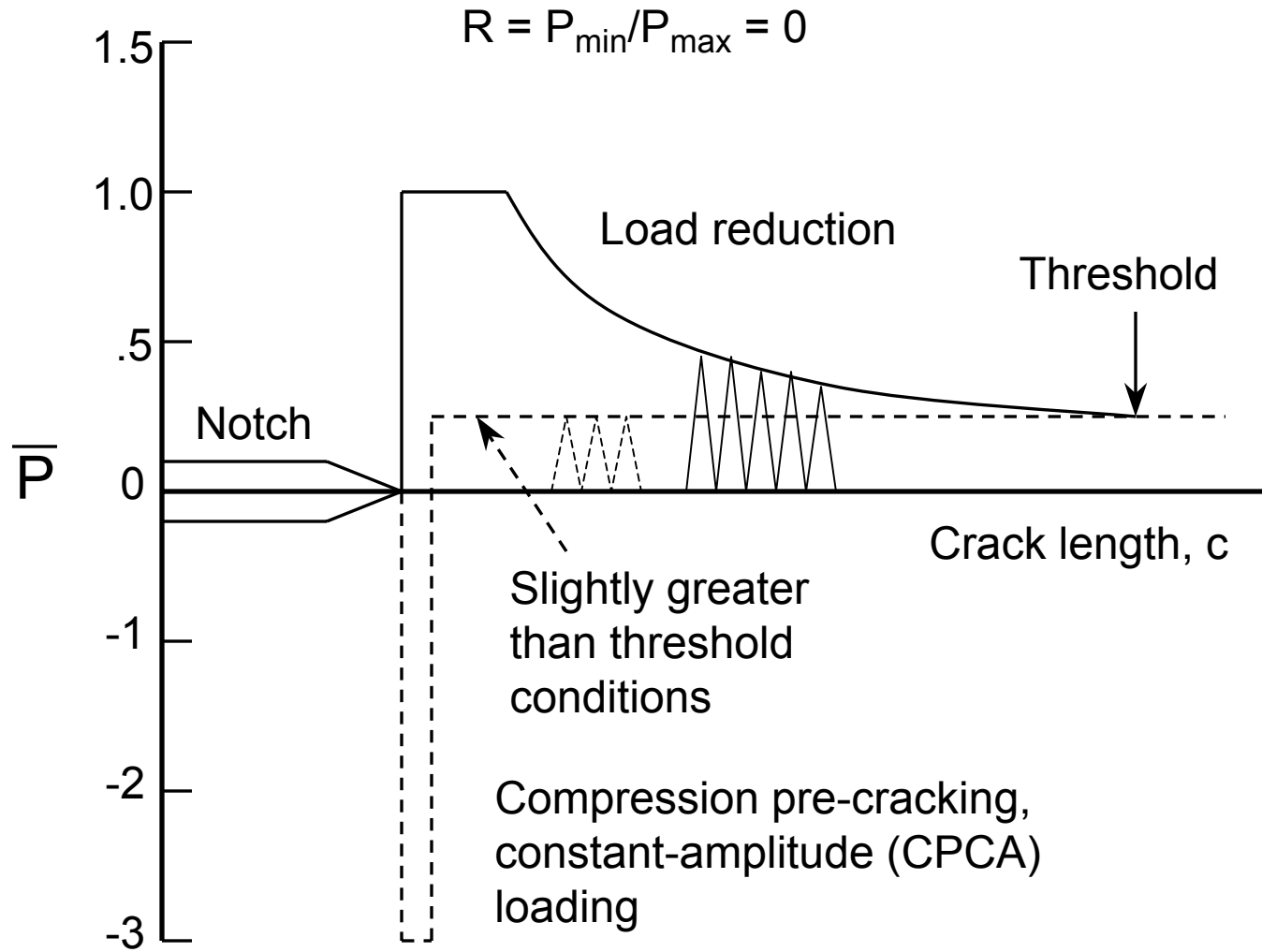
*\*USDOT/FAA 01-C-AW-MSU Amd 010*  
*Dr. Dy Le, Monitor, FAA William J. Hughes Technical Center*



# WHAT IS THE CONCERN?



# WHICH LOADING HAS LESS HISTORY EFFECTS ON CRACK GROWTH?



# OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

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- **Review test and analysis program for FAA Grant and NASA Langley testing on rotorcraft materials**
- **Review some of the analyses on crack-growth-rate data generated at NASA Langley for:**
  - 7050-T7451
  - 7075-T7351 (LT)
  - D6AC Steel
  - 4340 Steel
- **Review CPCA test results on 7075-T7351 (TL) tested at MSU under ONR Grant**
- **Concluding Remarks**

# ROTORCRAFT COMPANIES, CONTACTS AND PROPOSED MATERIALS

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- Bell Helicopter – *Dr. Sohan Singh* – (TBD)
- Boeing – *Dr. Ashok Sane* – 4340 Steel
- Sikorsky – *Dr. John Wang* – Ti-6Al-4V ( $\beta$ -STOA)

# TEST MATRIX FOR ROTORCRAFT MATERIALS

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Type of Test	R = 0.1	R = 0.4	R = 0.7	R = 0.9	Total
Load Reduction	3	3	2	2	10
K <sub>max</sub>	-	4	-	-	4
CPCA	4	4	4	4	16
Total	7	11	6	6	30

# ROTORCRAFT MATERIALS TESTING

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- **FAA Contract with NASA Langley – Conduct load-reduction,  $K_{\max}$  tests, compression pre-cracking constant-amplitude (CPCA) threshold testing for:**
  - 7050-T7451
  - 9310 Steel
  - Ti-6Al-4V ( $\beta$ -STOA)
  - Mg AZ91E
- **FAA Grant with MSU - Analyze crack-growth-rate data generated at NASA LaRC to obtain  $\Delta K_{\text{eff}}$ -rate curve and  $\Delta K$ -rate curves for various stress ratios**

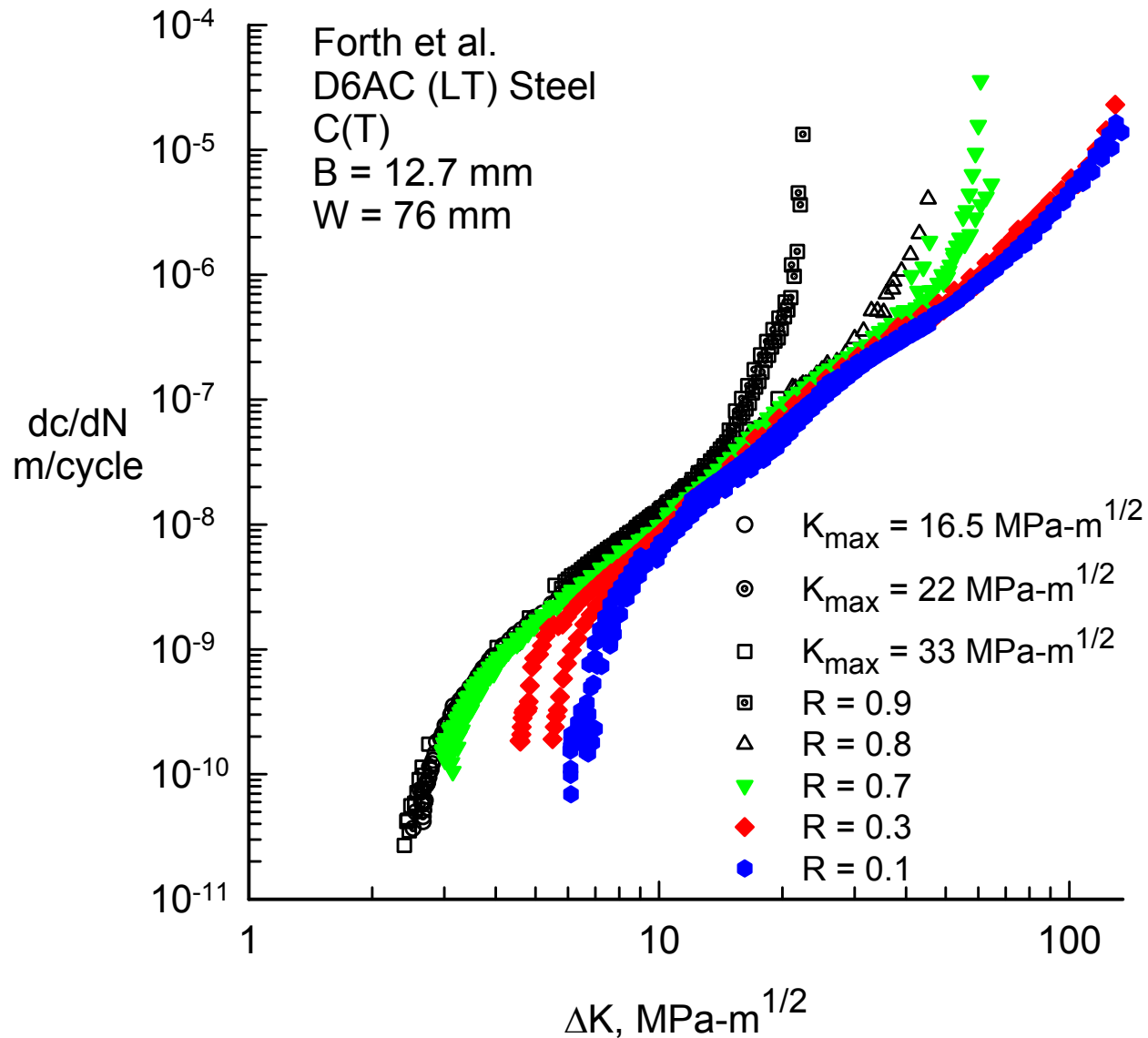
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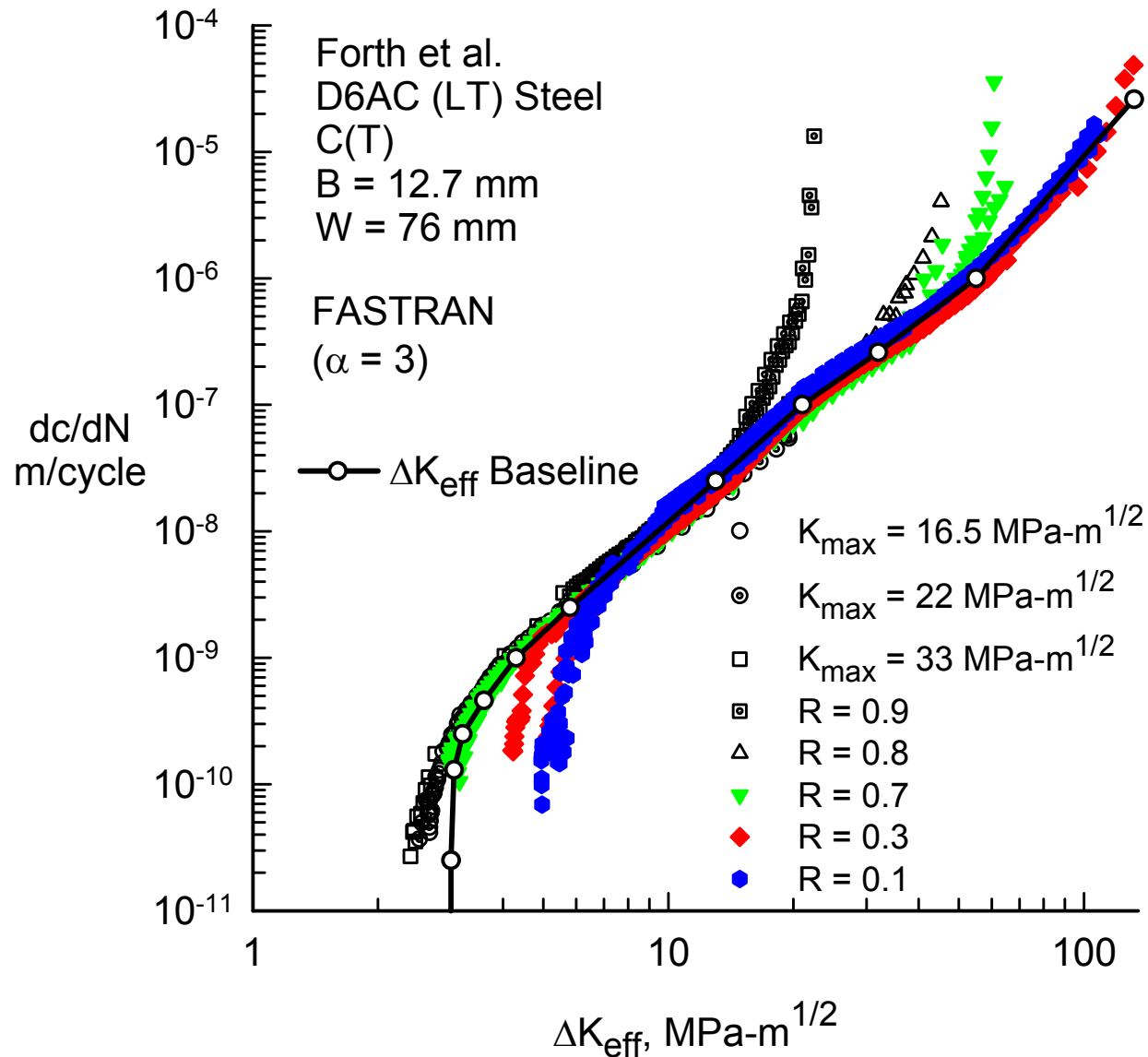
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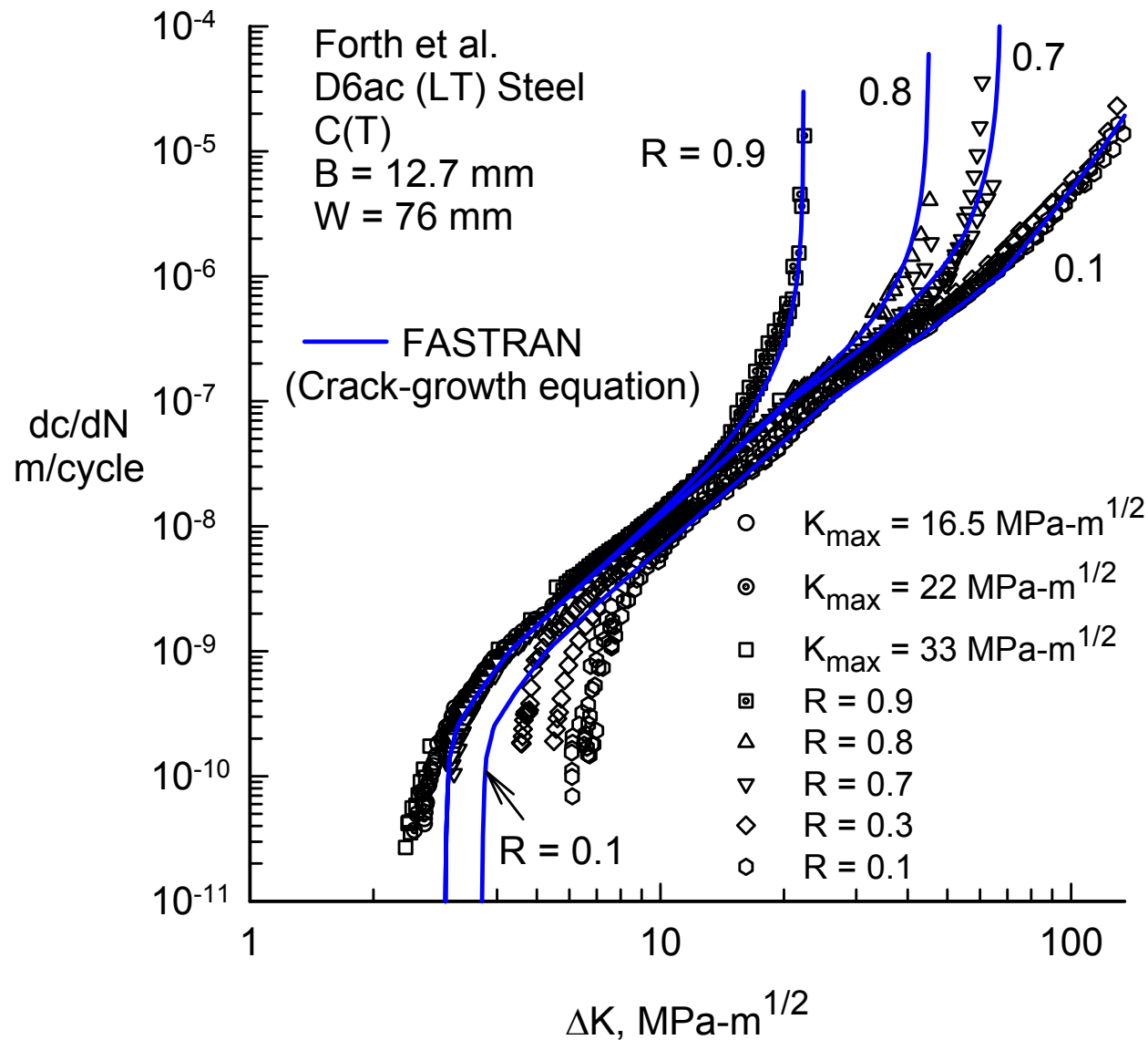
# CONSTANT-AMPLITUDE LOADING DATA GENERATED ON D6AC STEEL WITH LOAD-REDUCTION PROCEDURE



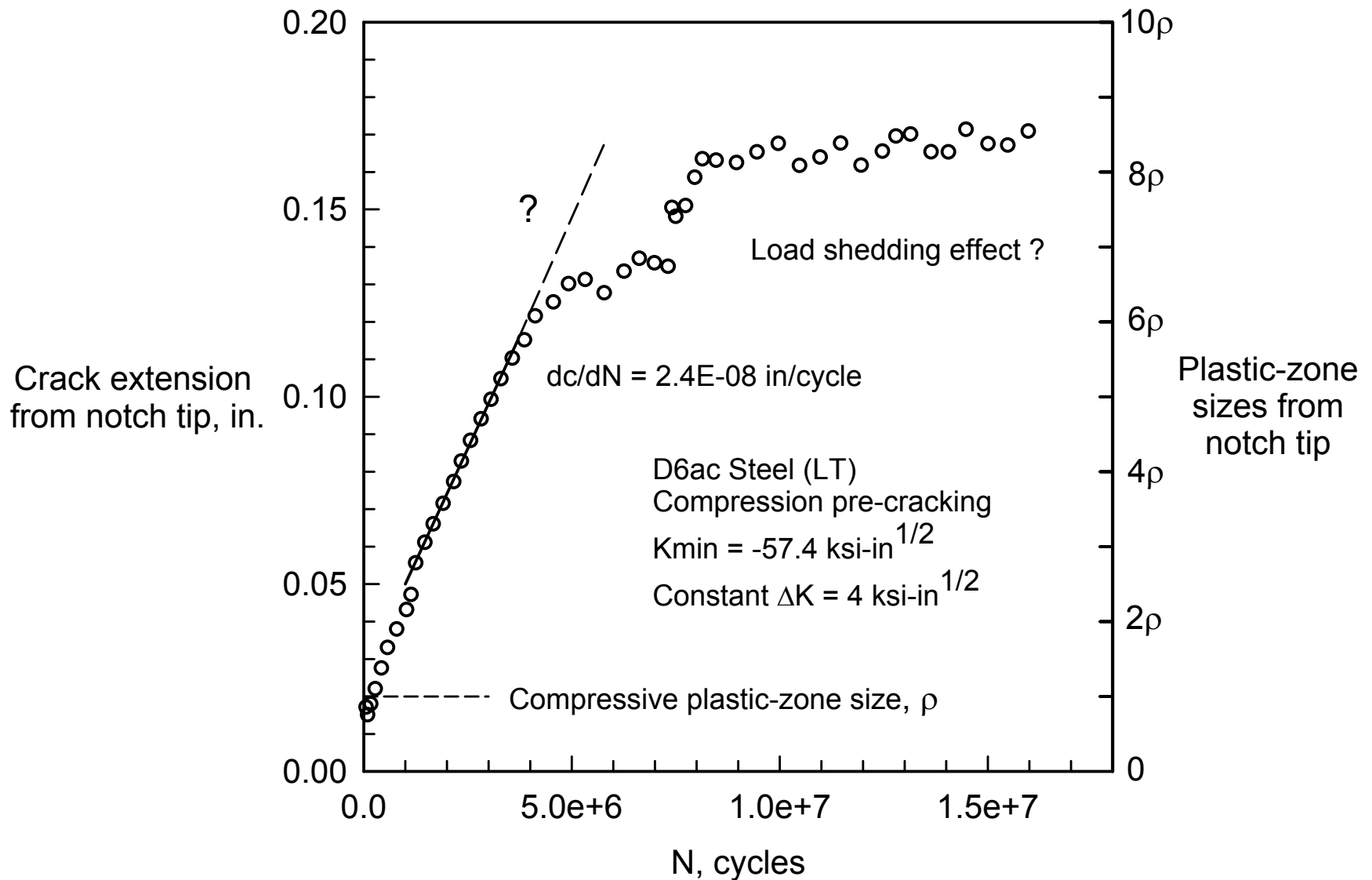
# CORRELATION OF D6AC DATA USING CLOSURE MODEL



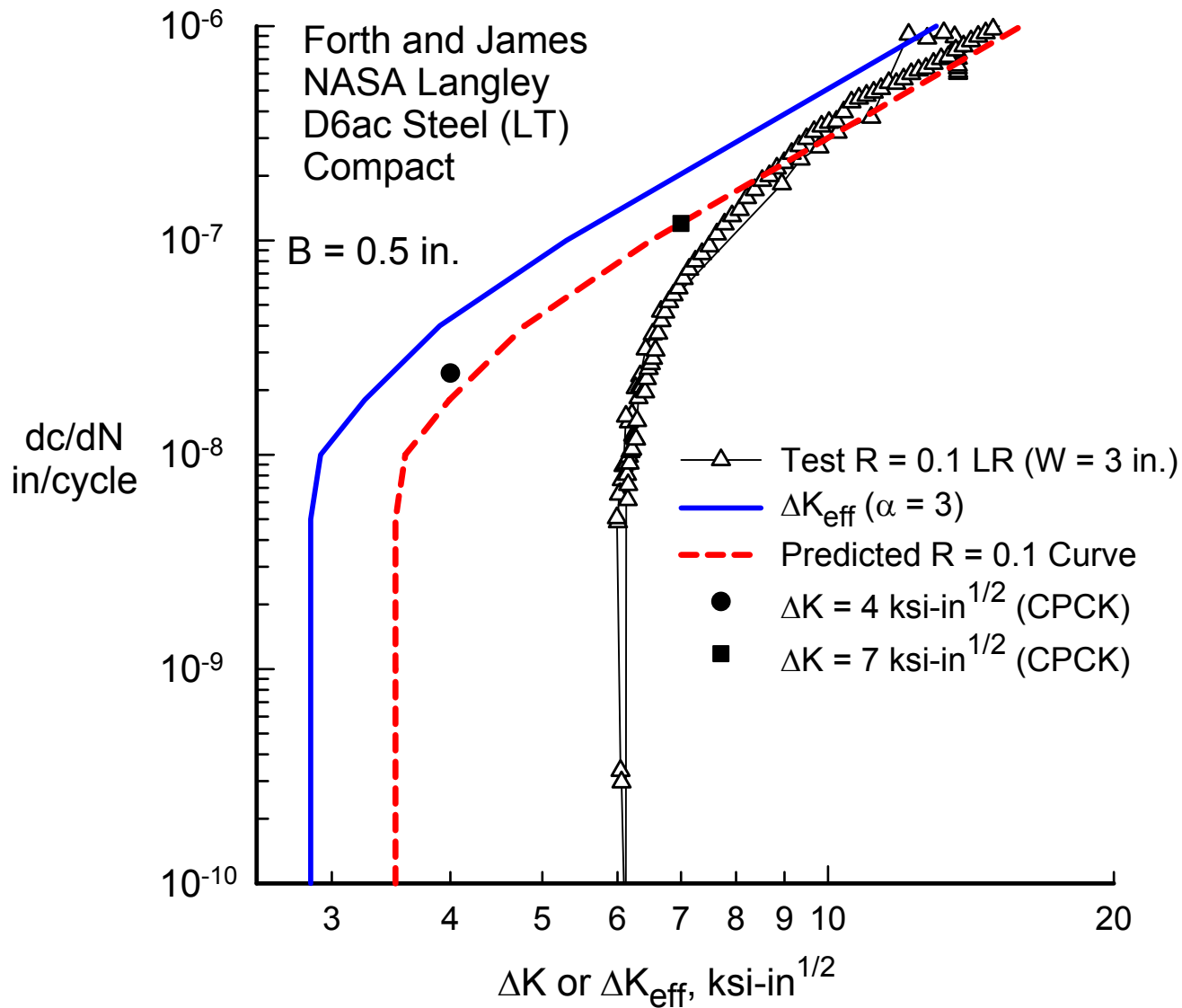
# CRACK-GROWTH RATE CURVES FROM CLOSURE MODEL



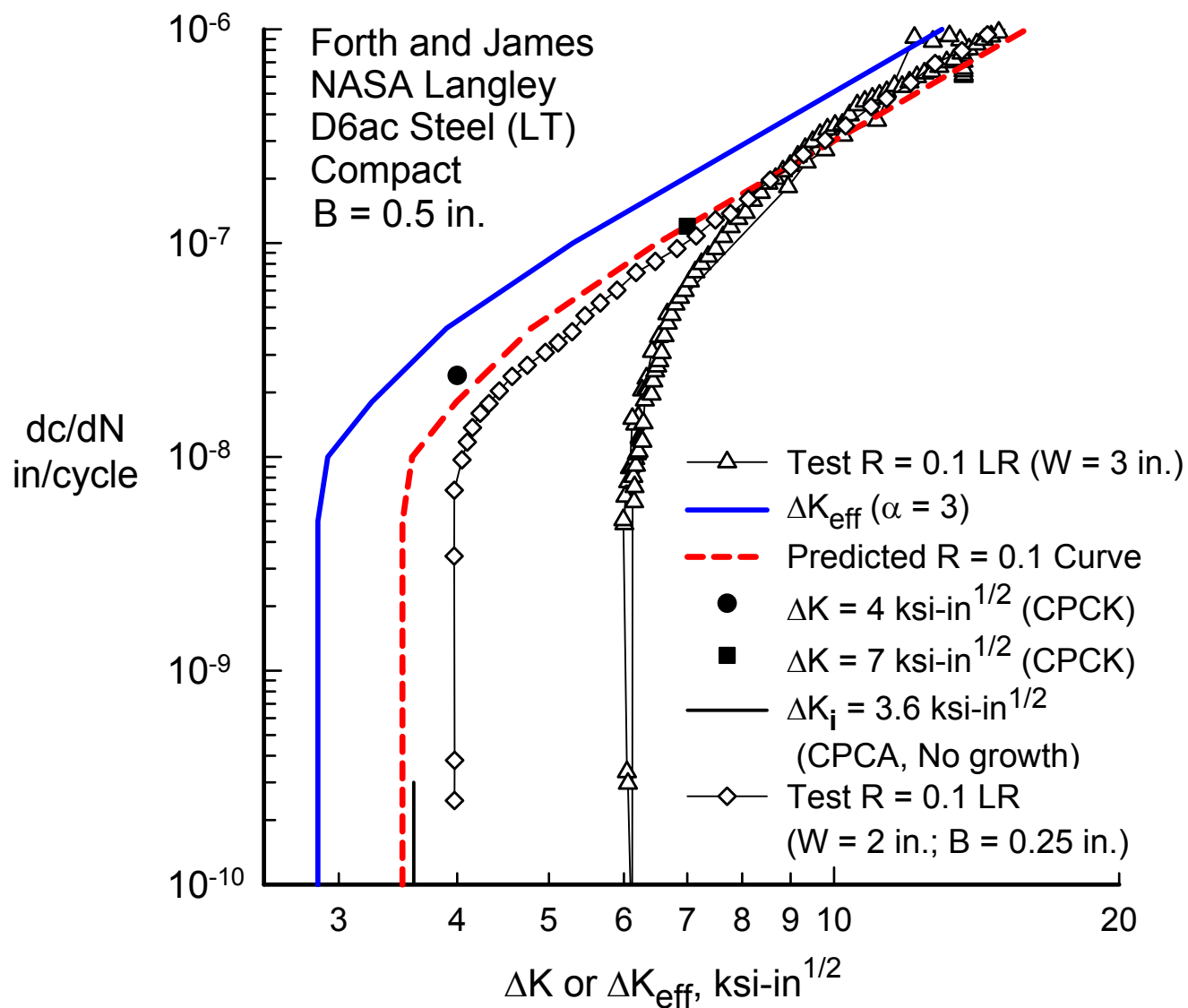
# D6AC STEEL COMPACT SPECIMEN UNDER CPCK (4 ksi-in<sup>1/2</sup>) LOADING



# CPCK RESULTS ON THE D6AC STEEL



# CPCA RESULTS ON THE D6AC STEEL

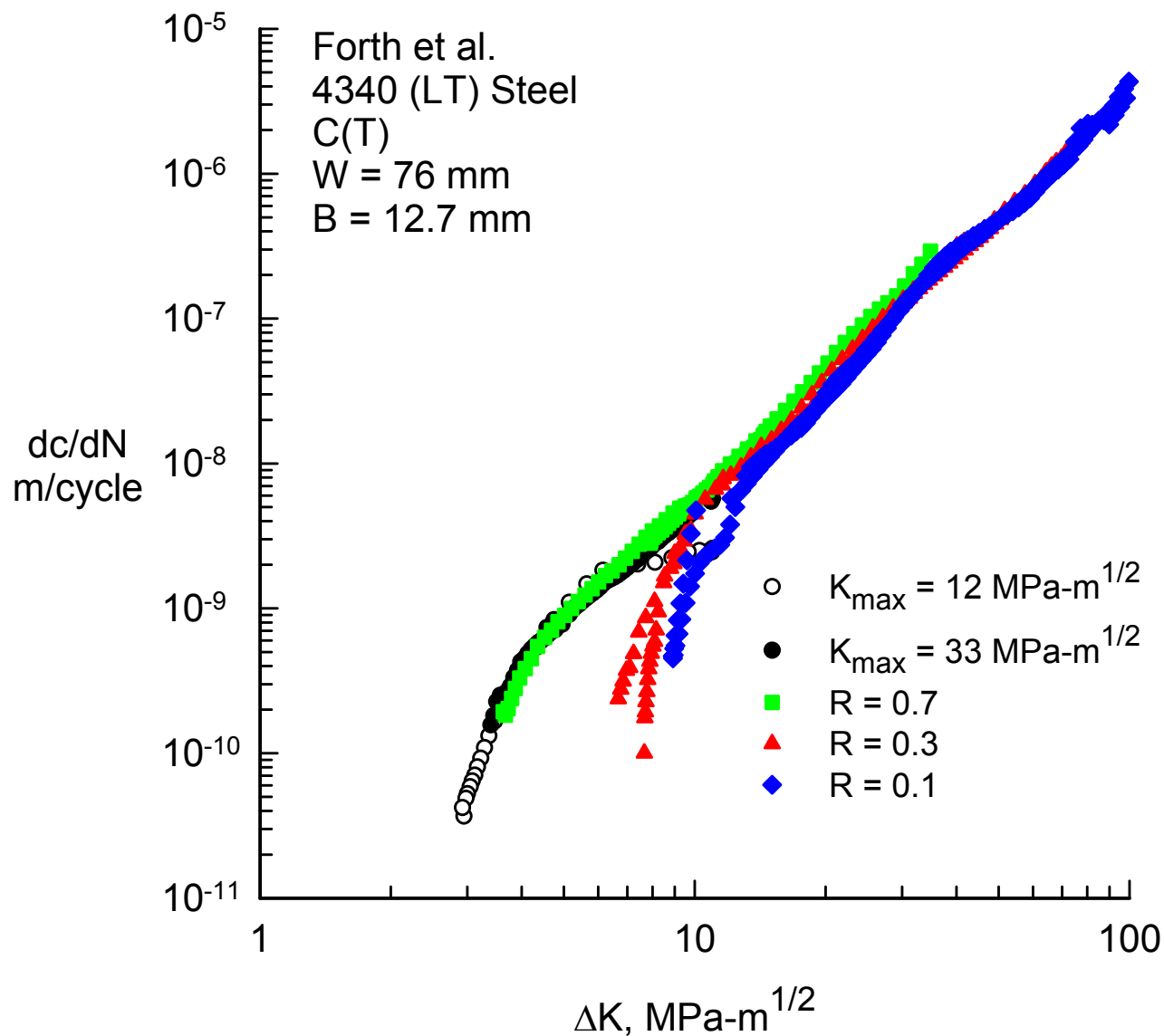


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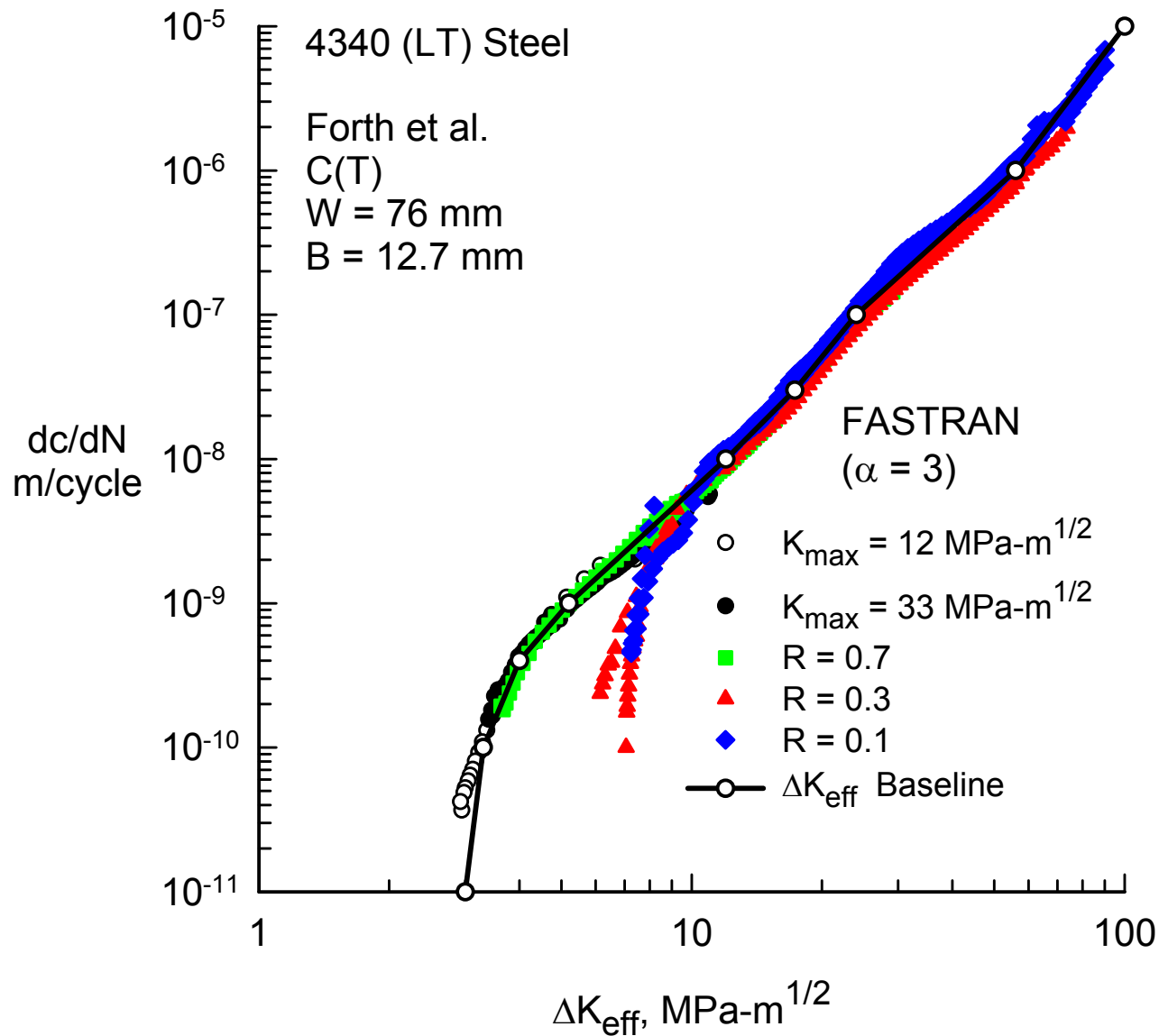
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# CONSTANT-AMPLITUDE LOADING DATA GENERATED ON 4340 STEEL WITH LOAD-REDUCTION PROCEDURE

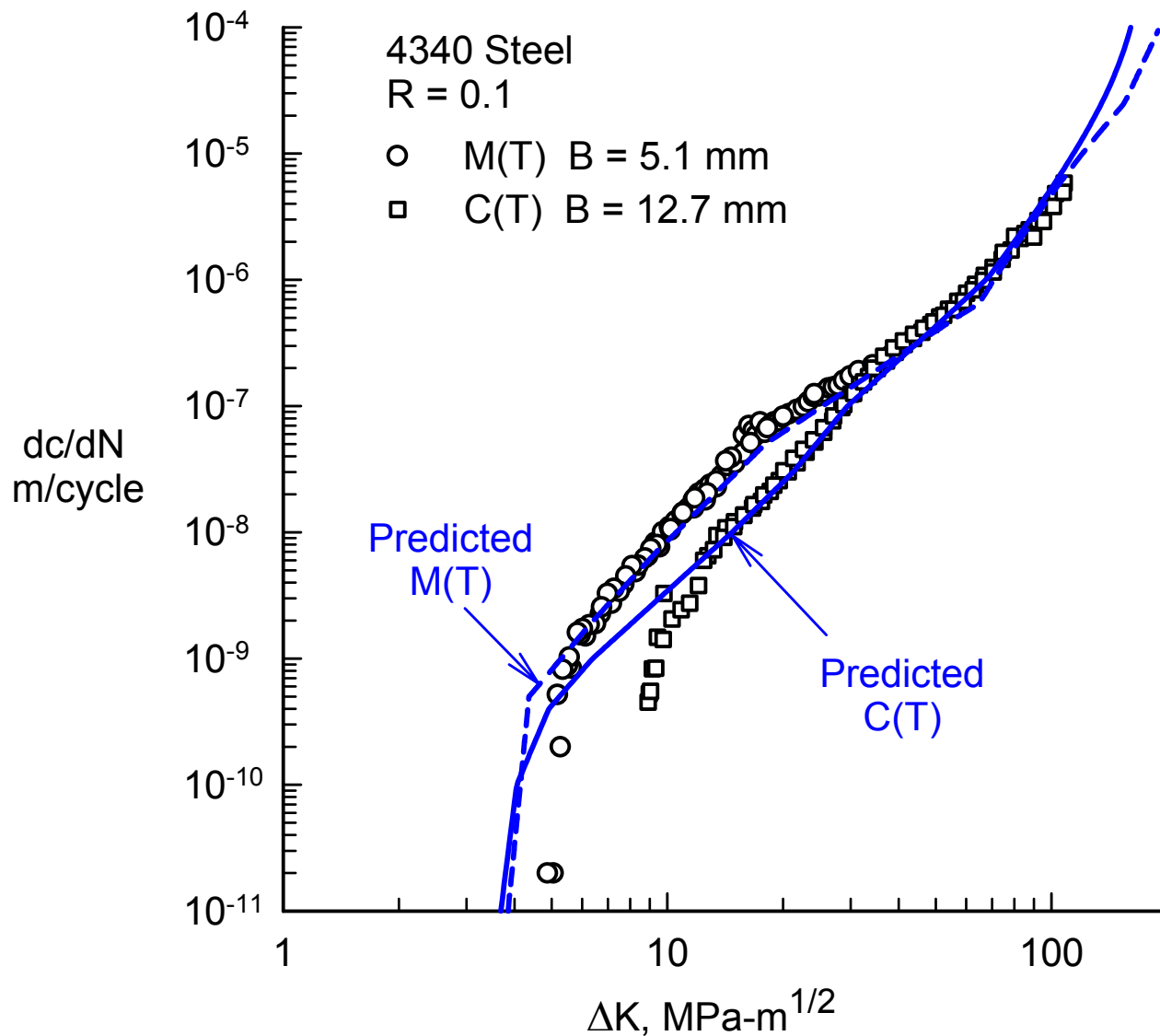




# CORRELATION OF 4340 DATA USING CLOSURE MODEL



# MEASURED AND PREDICTED CRACK-GROWTH RATE CURVES FOR M(T) AND C(T) SPECIMENS

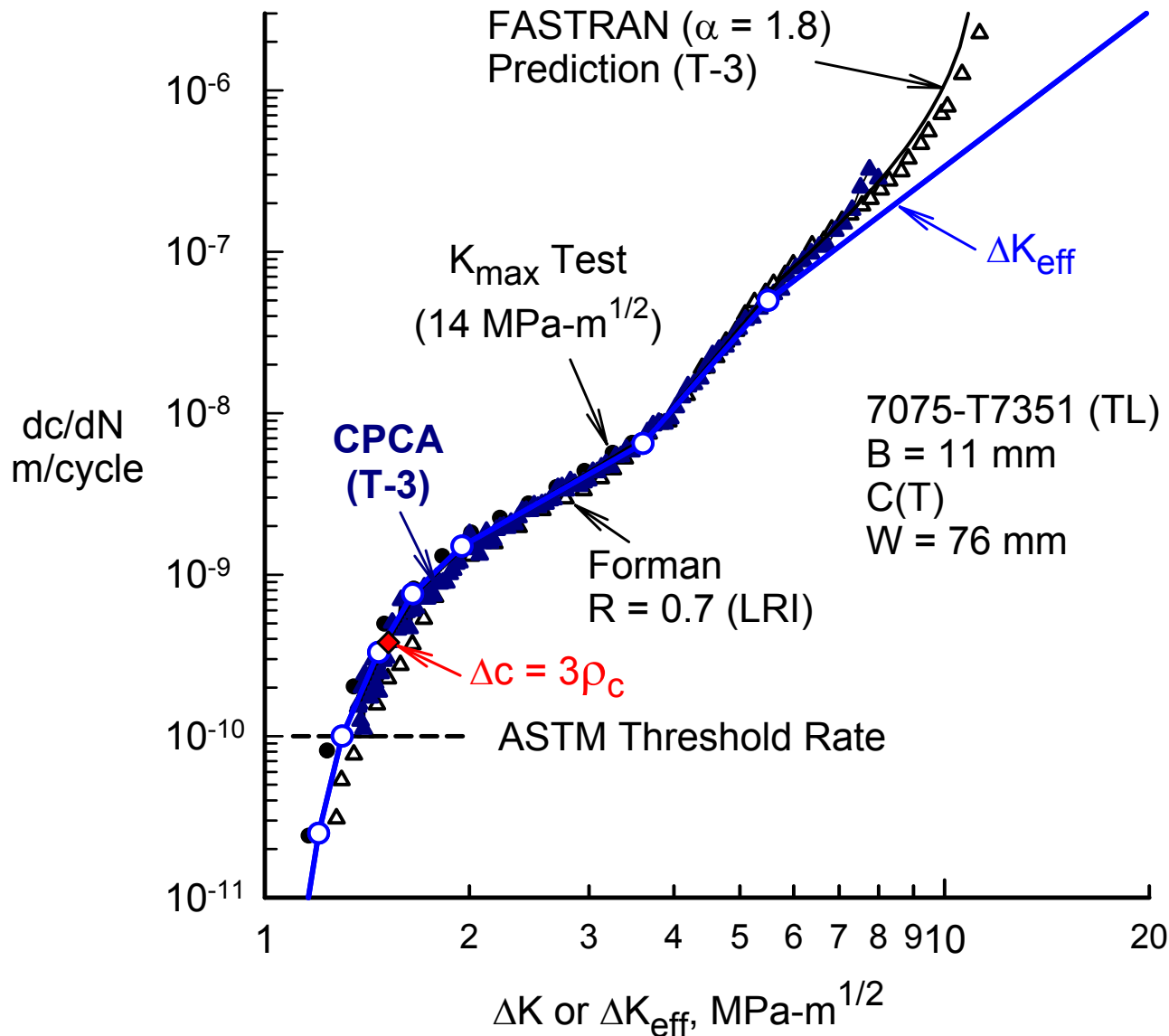


# OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

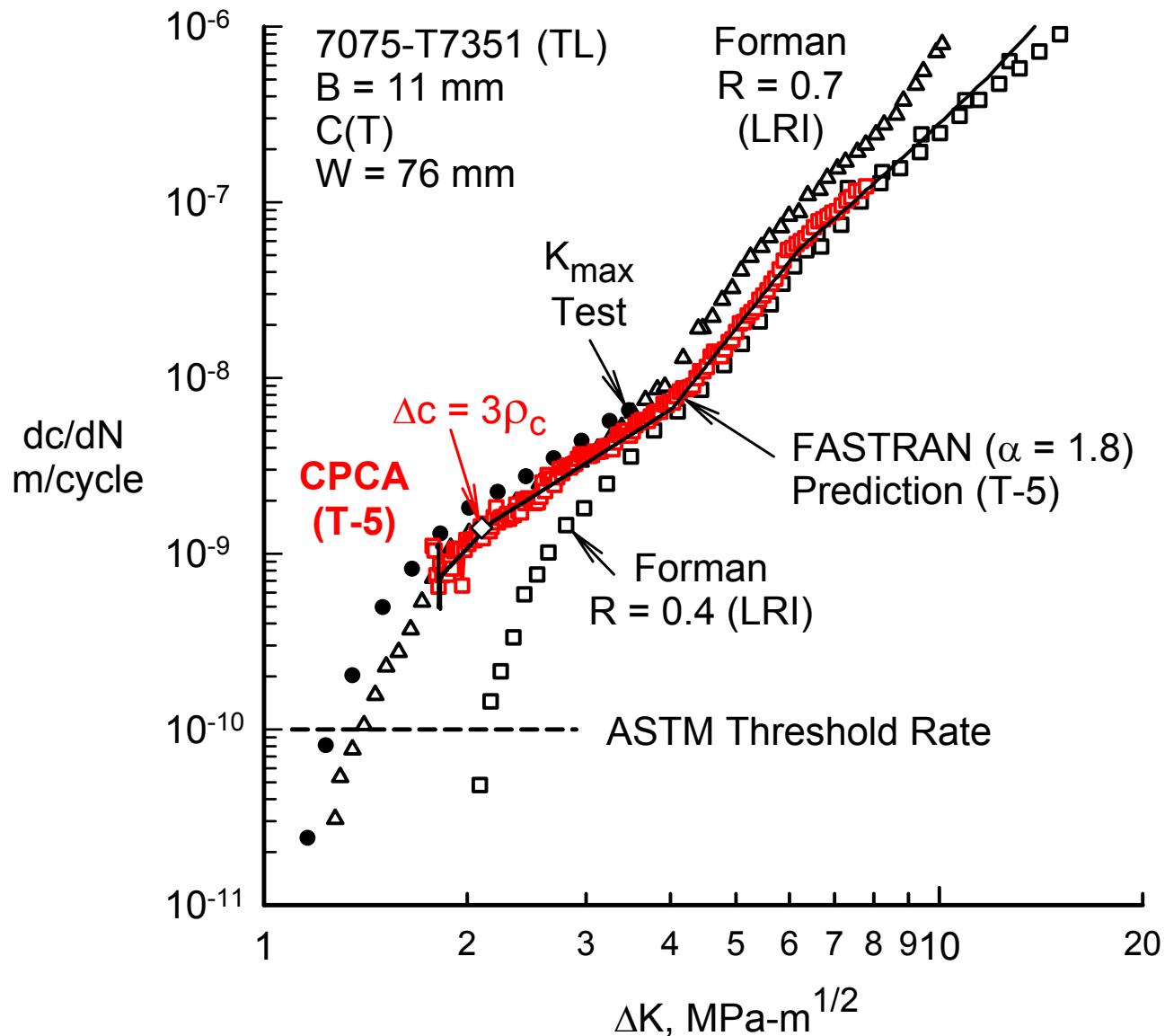
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# CPCA AND LOAD-REDUCTION THRESHOLD TESTING AT HIGH STRESS-RATIO CONDITIONS ON 7075-T7351 ALLOY

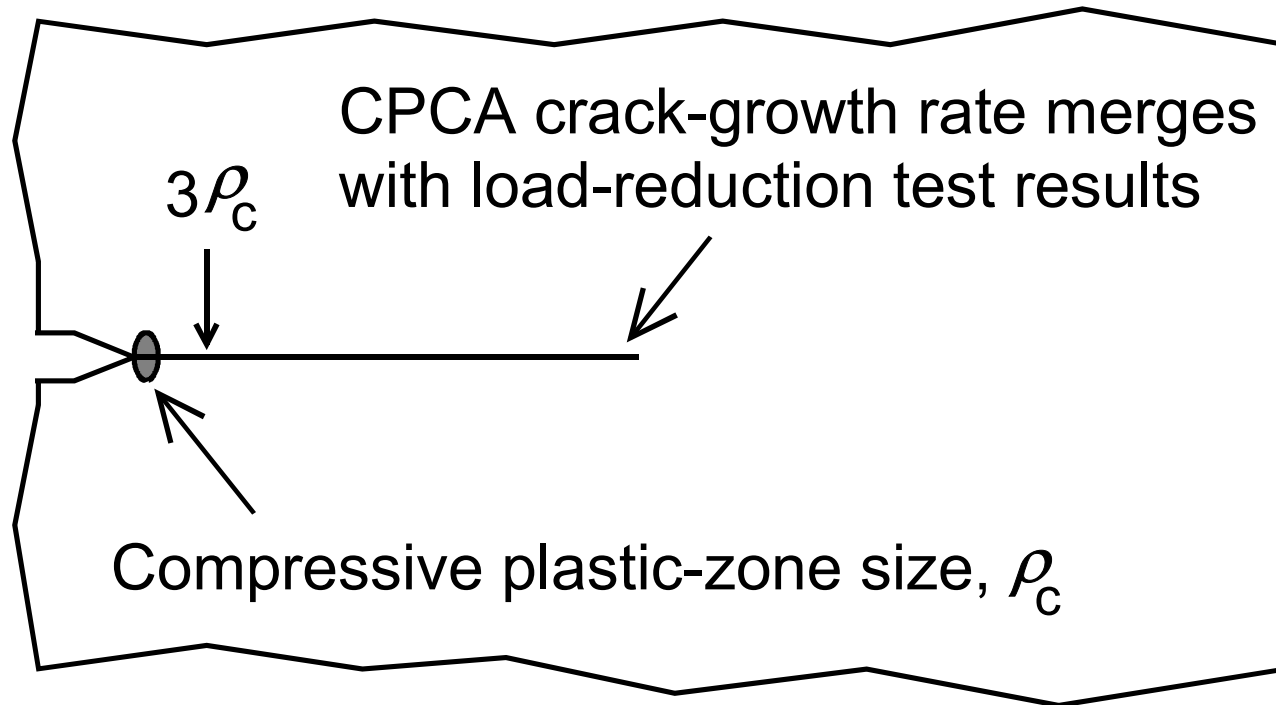


# CPCA AND LOAD-REDUCTION THRESHOLD TESTING ON 7075-T7351 AT R = 0.4 CONDITIONS

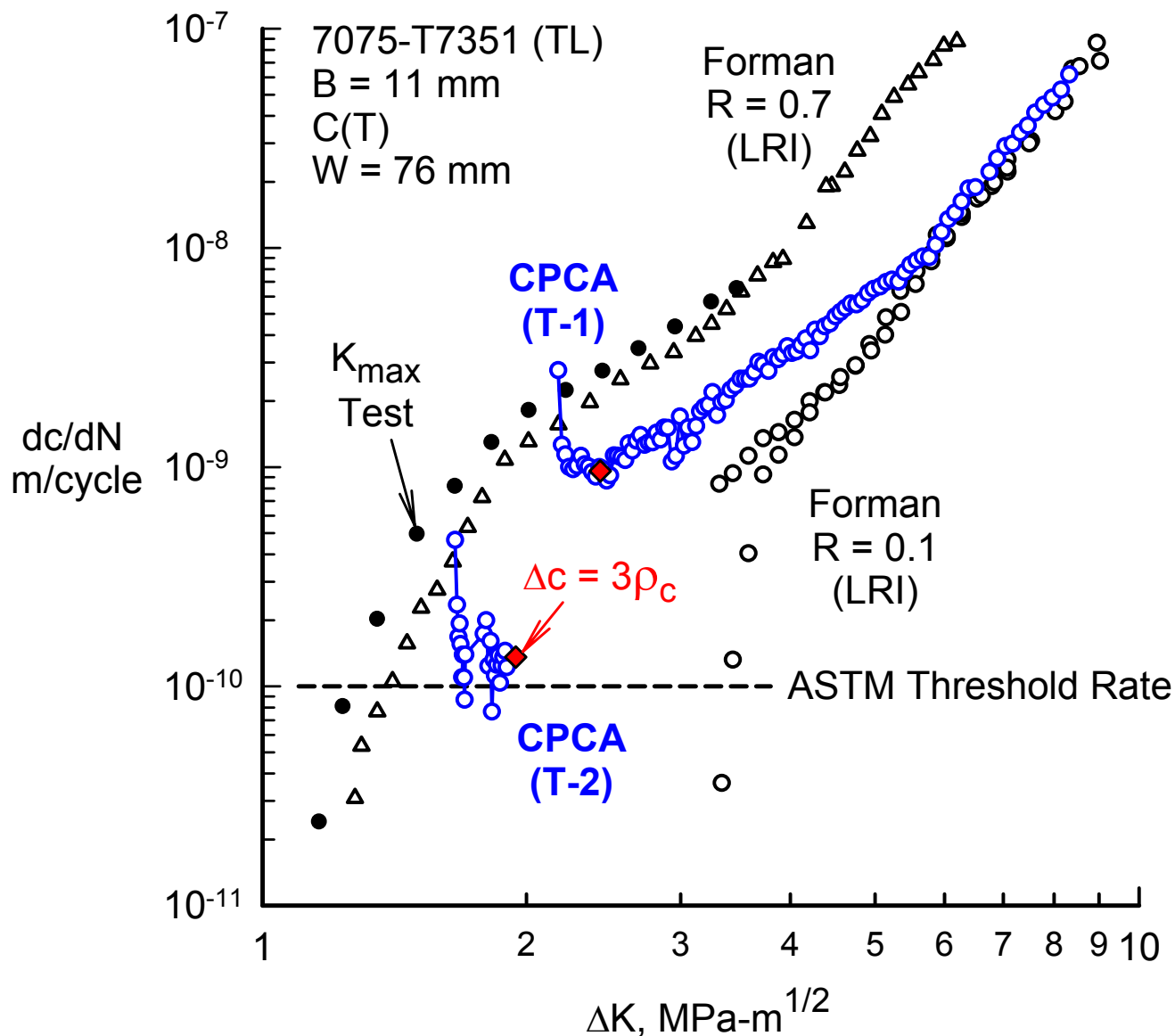


# LIGAMENT OF COMPACT SPECIMEN

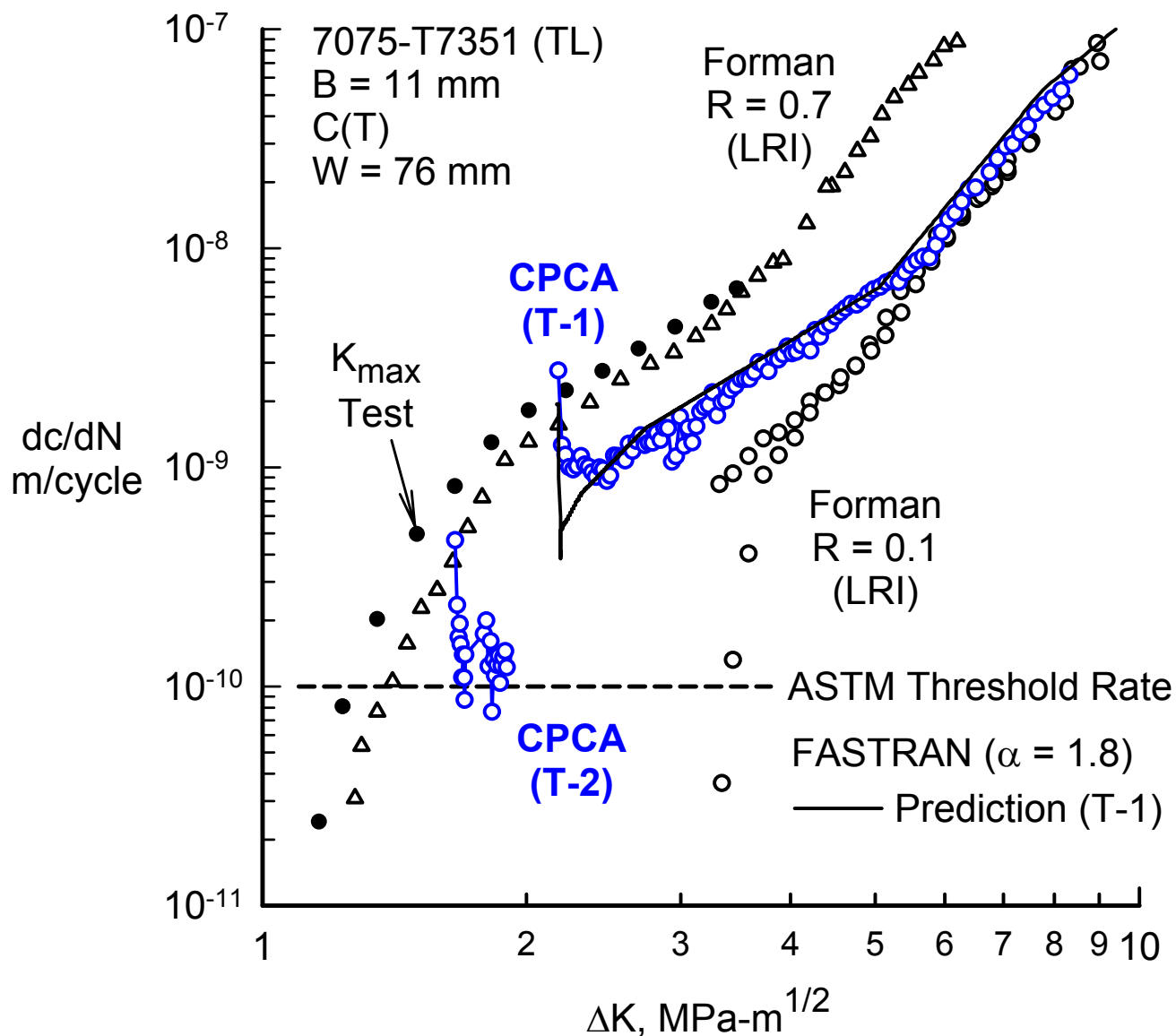
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# CPCA AND LOAD-REDUCTION THRESHOLD TESTING ON 7075-T7351 AT R = 0.1 CONDITIONS



# FASTRAN PREDICTION OF CPCA TEST T-1





# CONCLUDING REMARKS

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- Load-reduction threshold tests can produce higher thresholds at low or high stress ratio (R) conditions, if the initial stress-intensity factor is much higher than the threshold  $\Delta K_{th}$  values.
- Load-reduction threshold tests can produce slower rates in the near-threshold regime at low or moderate stress ratios, than steady-state constant-amplitude conditions.
- Threshold and near-threshold data generated on compact C(T) and middle-crack tension M(T) specimens may be significantly different in the near-threshold regime.
- Compression pre-cracking constant-amplitude loading (CPCA) tests provide an alternative method to generating “steady-state” fatigue-crack-growth rates in the near threshold regime, after some crack extension ( $\Delta c > 3 \rho_c$ ).